wan who had been born out of the Queen's alby a man could be deprived of his rights by the bondget of his father. It had been contended us behalf of James Taylor Willack, who was the second orm of the grandfather, that the claim of the standard ought not to be allowed, on the ground that he had not qualified himself within in the fullowing terms : five years by receiving the secrement and taking certain onthe, and performing certain nets requirad by the law; but he thought that it was evident performance of these arts after the doubt of the serson under whom the title secreed. Under all these circumstances his honor thought that the Meater's report was right, and the claim of the doon nught to be allowed.

SPEECH OF MR. COBDEN ON FREE A meeting was held on Friday night, the 10th ult., at Stockport, at which the electors of the borough were present, by invitation, toregeire their late tentesentative, Mr. Cobden, now member for the West Riding of speech, having detailed the reasons which had aduced him to elect to sit for the West Riding of York-hire in Parliament, then proceeded to defend his free trade principles at great longth. After alluding to the progress of these measures in various parts of Europe, he went on to say: We have had the faunt thrown out against us, I say, in this country, of our not having induced other countries to Yollow our example; and one good hanest gentleman in the House of Commons has said, Fir you can show me one country that has followed our example. I will become a free 4rader." Well, I take him at his were: I'll show him a country that has followed out example- (cheers and laughter) - and it is the ematry which it is of the most importance to This country should have been induced to do no: it is the United States of America .-(Hear, hear.) Within six months of the passing of the hill repealing the corn law, by our government, they remodelled their tariff, and established a tariff for the admission of our manufactures on a considerably lower scale then they had fixed it at before. (Hear. hear.) And I look at it as a more fortunate thing that Sir Robert Prel made the change at the time he did, because it gave them the opportunity of making provision for our wants. The Americans had just one se sen in which to prepare before our famine came mon us; and had it not been that Sir Robert Peel had changed the rate of duties to a scale ranging from 10. to 1., so that the merchant could calculate on more steady prices, and could venture to import corn with more certainty of e remaneration, I believe we should have had Abousands and tens of thousands of our puople starged to death. (Hear, hear.) Because it is well known gentlemen, that under the old cliding scale the Americans never would move their corn from the interior to this market; that they never would start it from the interior down the Mississippi and Ohio, with a view to sending it here; because they could never calculate that the prices would remain low sufficiently long to quality them to introduce it to all. (II-ar, hear.) The same argament applies to Bassia; for if the duty or. foreign corn had not been fixed within a moderate limit at the time it was, we should not have had a quarter of the coin we had to supply our wants with from the corn erowing districts of Russia .- I believe we could not have been supplied with corn if we had depended upon the ordinary stocks in the ports of Hamburgh, Leghorn and Chiese; and if that measure, and which led to the extraordinary supplies we drew from the vast prairies of the interior of Russia and Americaregard to the corn-laws, and that it has not prevented great culamities from overtaking these min'stare. as no one can wonder. Why, no one could have expected that we should have to purchasevion anithons worth of gustin far frehund. H thirty millions worth of corn to meet an unexpected and unexampled scarcity; no man could expect that we should go through such an ordeal as that without some self-ring.

(Hear, hear.) that what shall we say of the men who try to raim upon their too cradulous bearers the belief that we have been they are known at the Horse Guards. With suffering all these evils from the effects of an ambassador at the capital and a consul in free trade, contemperaneously with a large every port, there can be nothing hid. We importation of com? Why, gentlemen, we are no longer facilist invasion and the hand have had an increase of exportation to Ameri- of war safe.' The country, moreover, reca. During the last nine months of the present year the exportation of our manufactured that it is connected with the Continent by a goods from Liverpool to America has been causeway of steam : that it contains, perhaps, 90,000 packages more than we expected there the least warlike population of any in Europe, in the same time last year. You have had an increased demand to meet an importation of corn, which arises from a sudden and unexpected deficiency, which you would have bad under a regular and growing trade. (Hear, hear.) If there had been some sudden calamity in America through the destruction of all their clothing, entlery, ploughs, har-rows, spades axes, and other implements of agriculture, contempo: ancousty with our famine here, then you might have expected a sudden demand from them just the same as we had for their food. (Cheers.) I have spoken of the distress you have suffered in cotton districts through the want of a raw material, but there is a great consolation in looking to the other parts of the kingdom to find that in those places, where other descriptions of manufactures are carried on, they have not suffered so much as in like periods of high priced food before. You will recollect that I and even De Tocqueville himself, who in his have been engaged in this controversy for something like ten years, and that, during that period, I have had many opportunities while visiting other districts of witnessing the condition of the working classes there. You may remember that in the year 1819, 1810, and 1811, we were saffering from the high price of food, and that very great calamities resulted from the stagnation which followed neither forgive not forget our sucresses, by to our trade. I was visiting other manufacturing towns, such as Birmingham, Sheffield, Wolverhampton, and the potteries, and I remember, then, that they inflered to the extent as we did in the cultum districts. Nay, I remember, that there was more suffering in Sheffield and Leeds than in Manchester. (Hear, hear.) There were 21,000 people in Sheffield, and 50,000 dependent umm parachial relief in Lerds; and Wolverhamston, and Birmingham, and the Potteries soff red n the same way. And you may remember workhouse, but that is not the case now. It is worthy of remark, that whilst you have been going through great suffering bate, they (Hear, hear As I have told you, you have been soffering here from the went of the taw malerial for cotton manufacturers as well as high-priced tool; but in Shetheld, Rirmingham, and Wolverhampton, they have been

THE SLAVE TRADE.

for the American market, and hought in ex-

change for the each bought over to supply

our wants. [Cheen.] I say, give to this

district an abundant suggly of new material,

and you would have had computatively little

suffering. And now that we have seen that

in America they will have an abundant cop-of cotton, and new that we have the price down

in Liverpool almost at axlow a rate as ever.

dance of raw materials, and ordinary price

of food, and money at an ordinary rate of in-

TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND block ships in the ports would be our defence, THE REPUBLIC OF THE EQUATOR, FOR THE but, had we even time and warning, we could

set affected. He was not called upon to decide 1847. The respective plenipotentiaries were, for for an act of the Legislature unight make a on the part of her Majesty, Walter Cope Esq. Consul in the Equator; and on behalf of the these b British subject against his bill; but Republic, Senor Francisco Marcos, Secretary shall we be deaf as adders, intent upon our of State for the Interior and Foreign Affairs. The articles are fourteen in number, and full instructions are annexed in the shape of supplimental articles. The principal articles are

Art. 1. Great Britain and the Republic o the Equator declare the traffic in slaves abolished for ever. And, in order to avoid any some reasonable time night to be allowed for the doubts that may bereafter occur from any circonstances proving prejudicial to the interests of commerce and navigation, for went of a proper explanation of the real spirit of the hrase "traffic in slaves," do here mutually declare to be understood by such traffic, such only which is carried on in negroes hrought from Africa, in order to transport them to other parts of the world for sale; but in no manner whatever the conveying from one port of place to another belonging to the Republic the slaves existing within it, he such undertaken either with the object of selling them,

or with any other not prohibited by the laws. Art. 2. The Republic of the Equator agrees to treat as pirates, and to punish with the penalties which the existing penal laws impose on pirates, all such Equatorians who, on the high seas, or in any other place under the jurisdiction of the Republic, may be found embarking, transporting or disembarking, one or more persons brought from Africa as slaves. Art 3. The Republic of the Equator wil som algate every other legislative provision

that may be deemed requisite for the prevention of her citizens from engaging in any way in the said traffic in slaves, and for the complete extinction thereof; seeing that the same are is harmony with those which may b promuleated by Great Britain for the like object, and with the constitutional principles of the Republic.

A: t. 4. In order more completely to preven any infringement of the spirit of the present treaty, the high contracting parties mutually consent that those ships of their respective navies, which shall be provided with special instructions for that purpose, as hereinafter mentioned, may visit such merchant vessels of the two nations as may, upon reasonable grounds, be suspected of being engaged in the traffic in slaves, or of having been fitted out for that purpose, or of baving, during the vegage on which they are met by the said cruisers, been engaged in the traffic of slaves, contrary to the provision of this treaty; and that such cruisers may detain, and send or carry away such vessels, in order that they might be brought for trial in the manner hereinafter agreed upon.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON ON THE STATE OF OUR NATIONAL DE-

The following interesting letter appeared a Monday in the columns of one of our morn-

"Sir .- There is now in circulation among very few, and almost by stealth, a letter of indescribable importance by a warrior, who, almost 40 years ago, then wrote as well as he

"His theme is the condition of this country e regards invasion, and his statements may make the stoutest heart tremble. He enters into every detail-he names from personal increation, the most likely part for debarkation—he proves the case with which it might he effected-he displays the nullity of our means of defence. very few and very distant regulars-from whereby the crown was authorized to suspend 90000 to 10,000 alone available at home-little | the operation of the statuary prohibition artiflety, no arms in store. He says, with infinite pathos, "I have now lived 77 years, Now, gentlemen, these are the justifications I and fixed in honor; God grant I may not live offer for the policy we have proposed with to see the consequences of refusing the plans

> "He afterwards proceeds to demand means the most moderate, and with them be undestute, ore some Light) by 12,000 adentional

" In all these disclosures there is no secret but to ourselves. Our enemy knows the weakness of every company, squadron, and battery, the distant stations (crira Garamanquites to be told, that it is no longer insular,

untrained and untaught in arms, and slow to Let us contrast the fruits of a 32 years'

peace with the state of the invaders. His African campaigns have been made by every regiment of his 350,000 men in rotation .-These have been innered to every danger as to every privation, and they have contracted habits of bloodshed and devastation quite unknown in Europe for centuries. This formidable face is supported by a militia of 800,000 men, many of whom, on the coast at least, would be tempted to follow the regular army, to share in the sooils of the richest prey that ever vet off-red itself to the capidity and revenge of an enemy. That such passions prevail on the opposite coast, not only in the breasts of its crenadiers, but among its statesmen, philosophers, and poets, is proved too fully in the works of Lacretelle and Thiers, recent work (" Louis XV.") displays an animosity to this country mos! lamentable on the their fabled naval triumphs, and gravely says, that a French frigate of 30 guns took an English 61. I pass over the implacable anigrily as if that war was still raging. It can sea and land, and though they themselves, over other nations, obtained still greater triumplie, yet an expiation on our part seems demanded, and this, at the first caunon shot

will be sought in Kent or Sussex. " There is in this country no spirit at all to instevolence. We love peace, and we any other people in the world, nor do we believe that no unappeased enemy is ever on the watch for an occasion to pour his legions among us, and Instrike us not at Calcutta, nor

"The great Dake, conversant with this, and well marking the course of things, alone nest ordinary precantions. No minister has yet had the handibond to come to the house with this document in his hand and throw binnelf upon the country, imploting it to make provision against a hurricane that may some two or three per cent, upon the greatest would be unherded; that the nation is so hesotted in the gathering of riches, that it canyou are not paying much more than three and avert its eye from them, nor consider how half pence per pound now thear, hear-and much without defence these treasures lie in time for leaving Liverpool, and also a further sering that indigo and diving for dying pur- every quarter; yet every hope of prolonged sum of £500 for every successive period of proce were never lower than they are now - prace hangs on the thread of one life, and twelve hours which shall classe until the de-I say this district has a good chance for a chance, or sirkness, or the dagger may sever state of prosperous trade as you have ever had it at any moment. A declaration of war and here since Stockport was Stockport. (Lond a project of invading England would make cheers.) Give you these elements-abun- any succeeding government popular. The gove ament of Paus slone, 50,000 strong, for those between Liverpool and New York, terest, and you never can have bad trade roads have been aproad to Havreand Boulogue in all £145,000 per annum, to be paid quar-

sum for the services between Liverpool and the works of the Great Western Railiny on the part of Mr. Baldwin. Halifax and Boston, and £60,000 per annum might be landed at Southampton and Ports-mouth; 4000 guards in London and three The contr The contract to continue for ten years from

abelation of the transport in ? Laves. A soly assemble the imposing strength of from months' notice after that period; but determined by the contractors at any time after the first year, by a similar notice, on payment

foundations of the world's liberty. If he is wrong on this subject, who presumes to be right? If he calls for a defensive armour pelf, our speculations, our investments, which are destined, perhaps, to pay a war contribution? Can such a man be supposed to urge precaution without good reason? His life has been passed in the service of his country, and it has been long and observant. If all that he in his great moderation asks for the public security was granted, we should then possess just one-tenth of the means which our formidable neighbor thinks indispensable

for his safety. BRITISH RELATIONS WITH BRAZIL - Lord Palmerston on the 7th ult, in the House of Commons, admitted that the Brazil government has issued a decree imposing a differential duty of one-third extra from and after the 1st of July next upon all ships, and their catgoes, entering Brazilian ports from countries where Brazilian ships are not received ipon the terms of the most favored nationsa dreree which at the present moment, would include English ships. The new decree refers to a previous decree of 1844, and declares that from the 1st of July next, an addition of one-third would be made to all customs' duties upon the cargoes of vessels coming from countries which should not place Brazilian vessels upon the footing of those of the most favored nations. With regard to those countries which now gave this advantage to Brazilian ships, the existing indulgence will be continned to them only until the 1st of July next, unless they should bind themselves by convention to continue that advantage to Brazilian ships for a specific period. At present the Americans, Portugese, and Austrians, are those which are classed upon the most favored footing, whilst the English, French, Danish, Belgian, Swedish and Hamburgian vessels are placed at a disadvantage. Until the act of Parliament of 1845, by which Vice-Admiralty Courts were established, confering jurisdiction over Brazilian traders, supposed to be engaged in the slave trade, which powers are wholly at variance with the law of nations, the Brazillians cannot be expected to form treaties of reciprocal advantage. However, as the Sugar Act of 1816, is based upon the principal of admitting the produce of Brazil up n as favored a footing as that even our own colonies, if the prejudices of the slave abolitionists rould be removed, no obstacle would stand in the way of a treaty of the most complete reciprocity. We are fortified in our opinions that no insuperable difficulties will eventually preclude an arrangement between Great Britain and Brazil, provided the above act be repeated, as by the late advices we have received from Rio, we are informed that a verbal promise has been given to the British ambassador, Lord Howden, which will be repeated in writing, that the vessels of this country will be excepted from this new tax. Lord Palmerston on this subject declared, on the 15th inst., " that government had no intention to repeal the act alluded to, but, undoubtedly, if the Brazilian government should consent to a new treaty, giving to British craizers a right of search asht-itass riprices at billasse-and now in and recognizing the mixed commission in the is 77th year, writes even better than he did same manner as had been done by Portugal, her Majesty's government would consider that a sufficient reason why they should enter into a new treaty with the government of

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House of Commons, Dec. 7 .- Lord Mahir inquited whether any of our colonies had availed themselves of the act of last session against the importation into any colony of foreign reprints of English books, in cases where the Legislature of the colony made such a provision with respect to the rights of of defence which I have in vain submitted to the authors as should be approved by the

Mr. Lahouchere answered, that two among colonial acts, and sent them here for confirmation, imposing a duty of 20 per cent upon the importation of what were before pirated editions of English works published in the United States, and providing that the proceeds of that duty should be remitted for the benefit fus and Indos) of every battalian, as well as of those who had the copyright in this country. Her Majesty's government entirely approved the principal of these acts, but there were certain details which appeared objectionable, and therefore the acts had been returned with a statement of these objections, but the details would no doubt, be satisfactorily

> DISCOVERY OF AN ISLAND .- Capt. L. Paulson, of the Danish brig Triton, reports having discovered a new island on his last voyage from Santa Cruz to London. The following is his account of the discovery :- " A few days after we had left the roads of the Antilles blowing hard from the south-west, one of the men at the bows called out that he saw land. I did not believe this to be the case, but on casting the lead, it gave 16 fathoms, and again shortly after it gave five fathoms. We passed the night in the neighborhood lying to, and in the morning distinctly saw an island before us, and we cast anchor in a hay 7 fathours deep, with sandy bottom, and affording a good protention and anchoring ground. Several of us anded, and found the island covered with the most luxuriant vegetation. One of our sailors found on the beach the skeleton of a man, and a boat partly built. We could only form conelures on the subject. This island is situated n lat. 33 19 N., long. 42 39 W.

THE NEW MAIL CONTRACT - CU-NARD STEAMERS.

From the St. John's, N. B. Courier. We have been favored with the perusal of copy of the contract entered into on the 1st of July, 1846, between the lords commissioners, and the admiralty, and Messrs. Cunard, Burns, and McIver, for the conveyance of her Majesty's mails between England and ing should not be resorted to force church's North America.

The contractors are required to be provided from the 1st January, 1848, with eight good and efficient steam vessels, each to be supplied with engines of not less than four hundred horse power, and from the 31st December, 1848, with nine such vessels, of such construction and strength as to be fit to carry guns of the largest calibre now used on heard her Majesty's steam vessels of war, and to be equipped in the most efficient manner for the packet service.

If required by the lords commissioners of the admiralty, the steamers are to call at Holyhead in the Irish Channel, for the purin case of stress of weather or other unavoidable circumstance, the steamers should not be able to fetch the River Mersey, the mails, with the officer in charge, may be landed at Bristol, Falmouth, Plymouth, Southampton,

Portsmouth, Dover, or Deal. In addition to the general penalty of £30, 000 for the non-performance of the agreements, the contractors are liable to a penalty voyage, without the sanction of the mail ! officer, who is to decide all discretionary questions as to the necessity of stopping to assist but leave the buyer and seller free to soil vessels in distress or to save human life. A themselves of it, or not, at their own option penalty of £500 is also incurred in case of a delay of twelve hours after the appointed

parture of the steamer. The contractors to receive £85,000 per an-

the first Saturday in January, 1848, and until

The contract contains various provisions as to the carrying of government officer sol. diers, &c., and their families, varying from £30 sterling in the first cubin, to Li ior a deck passage, for each adult.

From the Montreal Herukl. The following letter was handed to is for publication, and we recommend attention to the subject on which it treats :-

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF TRUE, Montreal, 8th January, 1848. Trade generally, I am directed by the tounnexed Copy of a Letter addressed to then by Mr. Francis McDonnell, the Inspector of Butter, temperarily appointed in October last, as the Council consider it contains some useful directions for the proper making and nickng of Butter, as an article of Export.

It is the intention of the Board to writion the Provincial Parliament at the next Session, for an Act to establish an Inspection of other wards, during this time, everything was Butter to take effect as early in the seconds | conducted with tranquility. About a quarter new Butter is likely to be brought into the past twelve, however, a body of French Ca-Market-probably in July or August. It will nadians, among whom several lawyers were he necessary that some time should dapse between the passing of a Butter Inspection Act, and its becoming Law, as its remire- to the Royal Oak Inn, and the Visitation Street ments must be made generally known a fore they can be complied with. It is not contemplated to make the Inspection of Jutter compulsory, but optional, as in the eye of where he found a great many non-combatants Flour,-but no Butter will be eligible for in- who expressed pretty freely their expectation spection, unless it be in packages of the de- of seeing a speedy retreat. In the meantime scription, provided for in the Act. one of the fight began in the space between Visitathe intended provisions of the Act, I an di- tion Street and the Royal Oak. The din of rected to state, is, that Butter Kegs or Fikins, voices or the dull thump of sticks which crossshall be made of White Ash Wood, thatheing ed each other or fell with more effect on the in every respect the most suitable. Beery Country Merchant, Dairyman, or other persons engaged or interested in the packing of discharges took place in the crowd. Presently Butter, must, therefore, see the necessity of an attack was made upon the tavern. On the having a sufficient quantity of White Ash first stone being thrown, a shot was fired from Staves prepared, and properly seasoned, rady for making into Firkins as soon as the let of Parliament (which will establish the six and form of the Firkins to be used.) shall have been promulgated. Copies of the Act will be extensively circulated, and published in the public prints, in ample time for all the

purposes of the Trade. In conclusion, I am directed to draw your attention to the importance of a careful observation of the various recommendations contained in Mr. McDonell's Letter, ndionly because many of them will probably to re-quired by the intended enactment, bil: because the obvious tendency of their general adoption is to increase the value of the glicle, otherwise attain.

I am. Sir. Your most obedient servant, FREDK. A. WILSON, (Cory.)

MONTREAL, 10th December, 1847. To the Chairman and Council of the Malre Board of Trade.

GENTLEMEN,-I beg respectfully fo sub mit the following Report of the progress made in the Inspection of Butter since my amointment as Inspector. The quantity of Butter inspected and branded from the 23rd October, (the commencement of my operations,) to the 8th

in-tant, (the close of the season,) is \$722 kegs of various qualities, as follows :-256 kegs first quality. 1920 do. second do. 1813 do third 559 do. fourth do. 136 do. fifth

39 do. Grease. The large propo tion of the inferior chality attribute principally to the short notice Siven of the intention to establish an Inspection in consequence of which the trade was retaily lowed by a stream of blood. Among these inprepared for the requirements of such a was Mr. Drolet; it is said by those who were

i. Varal Hette Dajountagland Hetter inning Halle! all Store-packed, and put up in a very slove- speciators on the other side of the road, and ly manner. In some packages the Buer who rished across to save him. The party of was thrown in rolls as received from the me assailants were fairly driven from the nel ducer-in others made of various colors and before the military were called out by Mr. qualities mixed together, obliging me to we Oride Leblanc. When they reached the a low character to the whole package- Royal Oak they were drawn up in front of the others contained several pounds of salt on he door and a number of police sent in. No top-others had large quantities of coarse sit arrests were made. mixed in with the Butter, and I have sen lecks, and thus rendered most unpalatable.

The irregular size and slovenly appearace of the packages in which Butter is broukt n this Market, is also to be deprecated-This, as well as the other faults alluded to may, by a little care, he so easily remedil. that I heg to submit the following sugmtions, for the future regulation of the trie, in this important article.

A uniform shape and size or sizes of Pitio or Cask, should be established. Say to sizes, one to contain 56 pounds of hatz, and to weigh 12 pounds tare, and the cett to contain 81 pounds of Butter, and to with he made of White Ash, tight, and full-horns, and the full weight or tare should be braind with the Conper's or Maker's name on all used in making the Casks, and to ensure is his supply of Casks made in anticipato. and give them out as wanted to the Farnts fore the Butter is put into them. Fine It only should be used in packing, and that my in sufficient quantity to preserve the Barr. and it should be distinctly understood, 14t whenever course salt is used, the Barr, knwever good in other respects shall not 483 inspection as first quality. Butter should!ways he washed with pickle instead of war, as it improves its quality, and renders tile or no salt necessary to make it keep. Nedas it deteriorates the quality of the Barr. Too much cannot be said or done to protect cleanliness in the vessels, hands, and evything that comes in contact with Butter. In connexion with this subject, I dy

mention the importance of good pasture". and proper fond for cows, without with good Butter cannot be obtained. Of miscarrots will impart the best color and flag to Butter, and, together with fresh grass hay, will be found the most nutritions productive food. Milch Cows cannot 1 100 carefully kept from such herbs as important offensive taste or smell to Butter. In autor. Butter will be found to be better, an of richer color, than that made in winter Nevertheless, if properly made in wint-

will be found good in quality, although ni so rich in color Being fully convinced of the benefit effect which a well regulated system of itspection must ensure, by raising the character of Canadian Butter in Foreign Markets,"10 that both the producer and shipper wilfind their interests advanced by it, I would respecifully suggest, that any Legislave enactment, which the Council may recamend, should not make inspection computary.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen. Your most obedient servant,

Company, owing to national antipathle-

MONTREAL ELECTION. From the Montreal Herold.

On Tuesday the election began at the seveal polls, at the usual hour, 9 o'clock, A. M. At the commencement, everything wore a mooth face, except at the polling place in lisitation Street, was occupied by a considerof placing the parties in a very different posiable body of French Canadians, belonging to the party of Measts, Holmes and La Fontaine. These persons, however, shortly retired from the immediate vicinity of the polling booth, and took up a position across the end of La-Sin,-For your information, and that of the gauchetiere street. On the other hand, there was a strong party of the supporters of Messrs. eil of the Board, to transmit to you the an- Lunn and McKenzie, who held their headquarters at the Royal Oak Inn, in St. Mary's Street, almost opposite the southern end of Visitation Street. During the first three hours of the polling, these two bod es had frequent kinnishes, one of them charging from its own end of the street, towards the polling booth, and being immediately repulsed by the other, without much mischief on either side. In the very conspicuous, advanced along Notre Dame Street, shouting and hallooing, on their way poll. The writer of this notice followed them at a respectful distance, till he reached the office of the Royal Engineer Department, heads of their opponents, were varied by the sharp crack of fire-arms, of which several one of the windows, and in a minute the discharges were several times repeated from the garret and the first floor. At the distance of the Engineer Department, it appeared as if most of these shats were fired in the air, rather than at the people in the street; but it is evilent that some at least were not of this innocent character; for a carter soon exhibited his neck-cloth to the writer, which had been shot through within a bair's-breadth of his neck.— In the meantime the war was carried on with spirit by the besieging party in the street .-The windows were broken in with stones and sticks, and the discharge of fire arms was resumed with great vivacity. When the fight was over the walls exhibited numerous marks and to establish for Canadian Butter, a tigher character in Foreign Markets than it could they struck being chipped. After this assault had been continued for some minutes, a rush back told that the assenilants had caught Tartars. They were presently seen minning away from the scene of action in the greatest disorder, dispersed all over the street, now and then turning round, not from an intention to rally, but apparently from absolute bewilderment. Among the foremost in the retreat was a French Canadian gentleman of the Bar. whose tall figure and long arms, one of which swung a formidable bludgeon-evidently new, and made expressly for the occasion-were too remarkable not to be recognised. He looked for some moments perfectly distranglet, and then took one of the side streets leading to Laganchetiere Street. Some of his comrades were less fortunate. Their irritated pursners were soon among them, and divided and panic-stricken, they were knocked down without any power of holding themselves or each other. It is much to be regretted that treated -- a result which we do not deplore the less because we know that they brought the injury open themselves. Opposite the Engineer office three persons were knocked down and dreadfully besten about the head with axe-handles-every blow of which was fol-

standing by that he would certainly have been killed ball it and been by Middlery the batel

" c believe this was the only attempt at any some Butter which was strongly flavored with thing like an organised attack upon the polls But toward the close, Mr. Roy, the Returning Officer of the St Louis Ward, complained that many of Messrs. Holmes' and Lafontaine's electors could not reach the poil. He accordingly sent for the military; but we understand the officer in command declined to act, except in support of the civil force. It was therefore found necessary to send for some policemen but upon their arrival it was judged too late to continue the polling, and the ground having been cleared, the basiness was adjourned for the day. We understand that a good many stragglers on both sides were beaten in the bye streets near this politing place about five

In the St. Ann's Ward, considerable alarm was felt by the voters on behalf of Messrs. Lunn and McKenzie, owing to a report which prevailed very generally, that a large number of men fortified with fire-arms, were lying in important point, the Storekeeper should the wait in a large yard near the polling plac . So far as could be ascertained, however n forcible obstruction was offered in that quarter; or Dairymen, to be filled and properly paid and a search for fire-arms made by W. M. B. at the Dairy before being brought to be Hartley, Esq., the Returning Officer, in the Store. The Firkin should be well scated afternoon, was without any result; but goes and soaked with strong brine or pickles- were seen pretty frequently during the day in this neighborhood. The result of the first day's polling was as follows:-

Lafontaine 846 | McKenzie On Wednesday morning, Messrs, McKenzie and Lunn wrote to the Returning Officer to announce their retirement from the contest .-The news of this circumstance speedily spread through the town, and the usual honors were in the evening paid to the successful candi dates. We have to thank some of the gentlemanly supporters of Messre. Holmes and Lafontaine for the honor they did us in breaking out windows. But for the kindness of Messes E. Thompson and G. Gareau, which we have much pleasure in acknowledging, they would have done more mischief.

FOURTH RIDING OF YORK.

From the Toronto Colonist. The declaration of the termination of the contest for the Fourth Riding of York, wa made by Arad Smalley, Esq., Feturning Officer, at Sharon, on Monday last, the 10th inst. The Deputy Returning Officers from the severat townships having given in their returns the votes were summed up. From the township of Whitchurch, a special return was given in, in consequence of the Poll Cierk, who was appointed by the principal Returning Officer, not having appeared at the time and place named, and the poll for that Township was unt, therefore, only opened and conducted according to law. After waiting for a few hours, and no Poll Clerk appearing, the Deputy Returning Officer appointed a Clerk, but, as the Statute did not empower him to make such appointment, he made a special Return of the circumstances, without giving, any opinion as to the legality of the course which he had pursued. It appeared also that, a protest had been given in, by several Freethe legality of the Election, on account of in-Rownvisn.-We regret to learn and timidation, bribery and corruption having row took place last Thursday evening at been practised, and many illegal votes polled,

Mr. Scolie urged that, under the peculiar Cork and Connaught were, as usual, the circumstances of the case, he was entitled to would furnish immediate means. Two roll- (either direct or by way of Halifax)-making places of nativity of the belligerents, and he demand a Special Return of the circumstances cause of the riot, a wish to compel the nen but in this he was met by Mr. Baldwin, who long in this district. (Hear, hear.) With within a work, heardes the one through Liste terly. An additional allowance to be made employed to strike for wages. The work demanded that the Returning Officer should thrse elements to help us, I don't despair of and Areas. An embargo at Havre would ob- to the contractors in case a state of war should was stopped, and the whole of the laberts return him as the member duly elected. On the rate of leaveners in the rate of leaveners in the rate of leaveners. After dark, the Company three band it was stopped, and the whole of the laberts return him as the member duly elected. On England to its centre and in 60 hours they or freight for coals, but not to exceed £40,000 proceeded up to the quarter of the city our ing Officer was not competent to decide the pied by the "Corkonians," and broke andry question, where an illegal course had been heads, after the most approved manner. We pursued, that invalidated the whole of the understand, that another attempt to proceed proceedings; that the duty of the Returning determined by either party giving twelve with the work will be made to-day, but we Other clearly was to make a Special Roturn months' notice after that period; but deter- greatly fear that peace cannot be ensured of the circumstances as they had occurred without we have a company of soldiers its and to leave the matter to the decision of the tioned in the city. The wages paid at 3. House of Assembly. Mr. Baldwin pointed crassested, by command, to both houses of Parliament. The treaty was signed at Quito on
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to first year, by a similar notice, on payment
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option of purchasing the vessels at a valuation.
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riew of the case, favorable to the position maintained by Mr. Baldwin, he intimated that it would be quite competent to protest, and to procure a decision of the Assembly, on jected that that course would have the effect

tion from that which they would occupy, if a special Return were made. The Returning Officer then declared his Return, that, there had been polled for Mr. Baldwin, 802 votes, and for Mr. Scobie 511, shewing a majority of 261 voters for Mr. Baldwin, by which he was duly elected to represent the Fourth Riding of York, in the the choice has fallen upon Mr. Alderman

Provincial Parliament. Mr. Scobie then stated that he doemed his duty, to his friends, to enter a protest against the Return, and he accordingly did so, on the grounds of intimidation, bribery, partiality and corruption, having been prac- | the vote was taken at once-12 year and 7 ticed, and many illegal votes recorded; and that the Election had been irregularly and illegally conducted and the proceedings not carried on in conformity with the provisions of the law, as appeared from the Special return given in by the Deputy Returning Officer for the Township of Whitchurch, and other circumstances. The votes for the several townships st

s fellows, viz :--North Gwillimbary,...42 Uxbridge. Mara and Rama, Witchurch,.... East Gwil'imbury 158 Reach.... Georgina Brock,... 802 541 Baldwin,

Majority for Baldwin, 261 The contest was a hot one. The utmost exertions were made on the part of Mr. Baldwin and his friends, as appears from the umber of votes polled, and the distance from which many of them had come to give their votes, to say nothing of the extraordinary means that were used, to intimidate parties, and to gain over many to Mr. Baldwin's side who were previously pledged to support Mr.

But, notwithstanding all this, and the prominent position which Mr. Baldwin holds as the head of a party, the victory gained by him is nothing extraordinary; for out of 1343 votes polled, his majority is 261. And the number of votes polled by Mr. Scobic at this election, is within 10 of the number polled by Mr. Baldwin, at the previous election, when the latter was opposed in the Fourth Riding by Mr. Cornett. On that occasion Mr. Baldwin

551 votes. polled On the present occasion Mr. Scobie polled · · . . 511 votes.

Making only a difference of The necessity for a system of registration of votes, similar to that in force in the United Kingdom, so far as applicable to this country, must be obvious to every one desirous of seeng the elections in Canada conducted with fairness and impartiality; and we hope to see measure of the kind proposed in Parliament

BRITISH WHIG

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1843. The Elections are nearly, if not quite over, for the returns have almost all been declared. The majority against Ministers increases fearfully, and the result can lead only to their amediate resignation. Since our last, tidings have been received of the loss of the following places, formerly represented by Conservalives, viz: Counties of East and West Halton, and Middlesex, and the Second Riding of York; while the corresponding gain is the solitary county of Prince Edward. This is in Upper Canada; for in Lower Canada, all the recent elections have terminated in the return of opposition candidates.

The cause of this revulsion in public feeling is not difficult to be ascertained. The people of Upper Canada respect and admire the Upper Canadian portion of the Ministry, lo wit : Messrs. Morris, Sherwood, Macdonald, Cameron and Cayley. They have declared this at the Polls; for not only has each member of the lower house been returned with overwhelming majorities, but in spite of all their losses, the Ministers have a decided majority of the Upper Canada Members .-They admire these gentlemen, we say, because they are men of character, talent and business habits; but they have nothing in common with such creatures, as Messis, Bruneau, Turcotte, Badgley and Daly, the Lower Canadian Members of the Executive Council. While they see their own partion of this fine province ably represented in the Executive Conneil of the country, they see Lower Canada consigned to the custody of men, whom they would not themselves entrust with the government of a petty parish. This is the stumbling block hy which the Ministry have been tripped up. The veriest Conservative in the land blushes within himself when he sees such men as Messis. Lafontaine and Morin made to give way to Messrs. Torcotte and Bruneau. And then that everlasting Mr. Daly !- why keep him in the administration, against the loud and deep exclamations of a whole people? Why retain him in the most important situation of Provincial Secretary of the province, where by more than one-half the inhabitants, he is cordially hated and detested? We do not express ourselves thus, as intending personal reproach to this everlasting gentleman. We are assured that in private life he is a most estimable man . and we have been given to understand, that as an office man of business, he has no superior. But what of that?-the Lower Conadians detest him on account of his political apostney, and had he the virtues of Enoch, and the wisdom of King Soloman, it would make no difference in their sentiments. What imhecility, therefore, in the Ministry to keep him in office, and thereby endanger the loss of their own places! The best and only excuse to be found for them is, that Mr. Daly is an excellent public servant, and has done nothing to deserve dismissal, but on the contrary, reward. But after what has happened, well may his co-freres exclaim with Brutus,

"Carsoon his virtues, they've undone his country." of the Ministry which has disgusted Upper immediate existence. Canada, and led to the return of so many Reformers in place of Conservatives.

"It is an ill wind that blows nebedy good." Since the Ministry have been defeated, it is a Gas Company relabilished, as it will be a far hetter that they should be beaten by a source of comfort, security, and economy, to large than by a small majority. A weak administration is a curse to any form of gov- Mr. Jan. Linton, erament. Mesers. Baldwin and Lafontaine will be sufficiently strong to carry their measures without huying up the members; and Memicure " the Loose Pish" will be without a market. They'll have to be honest in spite of F. C. Muttlebury, Esq.,
S. That the institution of a Company, pleased at the large majority is, that should the Upper Canada Reformers and the Lower the Upper Canada Reformers and the Lower heen established and Incorporated by Act of Conada Members have any ulterior designs on Parliament in Montreal, will be the most estthe Constitution of the Province, they will befactory mode of procedure.

The Returning Officer having given his be much more apt to exhibit the same, while they are powerful, than when they are weak. And we know the people of Upper Canada too well, not to feel certain, that any manifestation the question in that way; but Mr. Scobie ob- of such a purpose would lead to an immediate dissolution of Parliament, and the certain return of Conservatives in every place where Reformers are now sent.

THE CHOICE OF THE MAYOR.

The election of Chief Magistrate took place at the City Hall, on Saturday last, and Ford. The Court met at noon, the late Mayor in the Chair. Mr. Robert Anglen at once proposed Alderman Ford, seconded by Mr. James Baker. There was no debate, and nays-one member absent. The late Mayor immediately declared Alderman Ford, Mayor; and resigned bis seat to him. The Court in a body proceeded to the Court House, to have the new Mayor sworn in, where that duty was performed by Judge Kirkpatrick. The Court then returned to the City Hall, when it was shortly afterwards adjourned.

We expressed our opinion of the ne Mayor last week. That opinion seems to h endorsed by the whole city. Mr. Ford has made a most effective Alderman, and wil make a most excellent Chief Magistrate.

MR. OLIVER'S CONCERT. This really spirited affair came off on Fri day evening last at the Court House. The night was very unpropitious, raining heavily, but the andience, nevertheless, was very numerous and highly fashionable. The Concert was instrumental throughout. The Band of the 20th Regiment, of which Mr. Oliver is Master, is an exceedingly effective Band, perhaps the very best that has visited Canada; and under its able leader's direction, played with much precision and effect some of the most difficult orchestral pieces yet composed Out of doors this Band is purely military, with wind instruments entirely; but within the Concert Room, wind and stringed instruments are agreeably intermingled. In fact, the absence of the Oboe is the sole difference he tween Mr. Oliver's Band, and that of a first rate Orchestra. Many of the players are far beyond mediocrity; in particular the primo violincello, and a repiano primo violin. Mr. Oliver led of course.

Although the Concert consisted of

pieces only, we cannot afford space to notice

them all. The opening overture, that to " Les

deux Aveugles" was very charmingly performed, and gave a tone to all that followed. A splendid Waltz, by Fards, led by Mr. Oliver's French Flageolet, and accompanied on the Harp, by Miss Oliver, a young lady not 14 years old, gave exquisite satisfaction .-This Waltz is quite a modern composition, and afforded to us Canadians, far removed from the possibility of hearing new music, a sample of the amount of instrumentation now emloyed by the good masters in orchestral music. The Thema was constantly varied, and passing through a succession of more than dozen different instruments, gave each in turn something difficult and delightful to execute. This Waltz was the gom of the Concert. A Solo on the Concerting, a new instrument on the Accordeon principle, but "HARP HARE THE FAIL WAS NOW, HIMMING'S HIMMING by Miss Oliver, accompanied on the Harp by her father. A Solo on the Cornopean by Mr. Oliver, was also effective; but that which pleased the andience most was a new kind of Golop, called the Railroad Galop, in which all kinds of horrible discords, strange sounds, and moving incidents were made to accord, a la Beethoven, with a pleasing lively melody. This was so much admired, that it demanded

and received a unanimous encore. The second part commenced with Paer's Overture to " Agnese," very spiritedly given. Haydn's Hymn, " Gud Save the Emperor," was played as a Quartett, giving an opportunity to Miss Oliver again to exhibit her knowledge of music and of the Concertina. The tenor violin in this composition was exceedingly well played. Another Waltz. the Queen of the Ball," followed, but did not tell like the first. The Concert concluded with Mozart's Overlure to "Figaro," ever delightful, and ever new; in which all the stringed instruments had more than enough to do, and well they did it.

THE CITY COUNCIL. Our Reporter was unfortunately absent at the first meeting for business of the new City Conneil, on Monday night, a circumstance, which we hope will not again soon occur .-With the exception of striking the Standing Committees, and passing a few ordinary Resolutions, there was no public business transacted. The following are the Standing Committees, viz :-

Board of Works .- Messts. Wiley, Crawford, Smyth, Channonhouse, Anglen. Board of Health .- His Worship the Mayor

and all the Aldermen. On Finance and Assessment .- Messrs, Paterson, Allen, Wilson, Counter, Anglea. On the Market .- Messrs. Counter, Hill.

Channonhouse, McLean, Allen, Smyth. On Fire and Water .- Messrs. Flanagan. McMalion, Crawford, Harvey, McLean. On Corters .- Wiley, Breden, McMahon, Ill, Linton.

On Printing .- Messrs. Hill, Patterson,

Simpson, Wilson, Harvey. On Wharves and Harbor .- Messrs. Anglen 1:11, Baker, Smyth, Counter. On Police .- His Worship the Mayor, Messrs. Linton, Anglen, McLean, Counter.

On Schools .- Messrs. Flanagan, Harvey, Wiley, Waddingham, McLean. THE GAS COMPANY.

The Public Meeting in the City Hall to get up this Company, was well attended on Monday last. John Counter, Esq., was Chairman, and T. D. Wotherspoon, Esq., Secretary. Several excellent speeches were made; one in particular by J. R. Forsyth, Esq. The following Resolutions were passed unanimously, and the Meeting broke up. Every proba-FRANCIS McDONNAL. holders in the township of Georgina, against Thus it has been the Lower Canadian portion bility exists that the Company will go into

Moved by J. R. Forsyth, Esq., seconded by W. Ferguson, Esq.,
1. That this meeting consider that it will be of very great advantage to this city to have the inhabitants generally. Moved by W. Wilson, Esq., seconded by

2. That this meeting is firmly impressed with the conviction, that an energetic move-ment should be made to attain the object contemplated. Moved by Mr. Thos. Wilson, seconded by

he called the " City of Kingston Gas Light Company," similar to that which has recently

Moved by Mr. Hugh Fraser, seconder by

4. That a Committee be appointed to take down the list of those parties willing to become Stockholders, and the number of Shares they would be willing to take, and to report the

Sloved by Mr. Jus. Cull, seconded by Mr.

Chas. Habes. 5. That the Committee consist of His Worship the Mayor, Messrs J. R. Forsyth, J. Counter, Wm. Wilson, John Watkins, Wm. Perguson, Thos. Kirkpatrick, John Mowat, and Henry Gildersleeve, with power to add

Moved by A. Campbell, Esq., seconded by W. Wilson, Esq.,
6. That the Committee, as soon as the sum of three thousand pounds, corrency, he subscribed for, shall call a meeting of the subscribers, for the improse of receiving the Bye-Laws, and also for the election of the Directors for the ensuing year.

Moved by J. R. Forsyth, E.q., seconded by Mr. W. J. Goodeve, 7. That no person shall be allowed to subcribe for more than ten shares, until necessity bould call for it.

THE CORPORATION LUNCH .- At two o'clock on Saturday, after the election of Mayor was over, the City Conneil met at the British American fiotel, to partake of a Champagne Lunch, ordered some days previously. In addition to the City Council, were invited as Guests, the late Mayor, the Sheriff, the District Judge, the officers of the Corporation, and several other official gentlemen. Each member of the Council had a brace of frien le and altogether they made a jolly party of Sixty. The Lunch was got up in splendid style: and the Champagne which flew about in half pint bumpers, added materially to the hilarity of the meeting. Mr. Alderman Hill took the head of the table, and Mr. Alderman McLean officiated as Crospier. Several Poasts were drunk, and several speeches were made, the topics of which seemed to be the perfect satisfaction which the election of Mr. Ford to the dignity of Mayor had given the City. The party broke up at an early

EXCHANGE ON EUROPE.—As this artite is not to be had from the Banks at present, ve recommend parties to avail themselves of remitting through Harnden & Co. Mr. Ware, their agent, has already remitted several sums, varying in amounts from £5 to £25 sterling, &c. The conductor of Mr. Ware's Express for the Stramer of the 29th, from New York for Liverpool will leave his office on Monday next. There have been four successful trips made by this Express to the Steamer, attended with great expense, on account of the roads. We are happy, however, to state, that it is getting to be very extensively patronised, and well it should be. The advantage of a direct and certain communication to the Atlantic, at this season of the year should be appreciated by all baving commun nications to make to the old country." THE WEATHER .- On Sunday and

frost at night. Yesterday it began to snow and drift, affording very miserable scratching on the roads. What the weather will be when our paper reaches our readers, is more than a horse can tell, and he has a much longer head than even Dr. Septimus Costello. The ice in the harbor has been made now some days, but it is yet weak, and loaded teams THE DISTRICT COURCIL.-So little

Monday the weather was mild.

nterest is taken in the elections for District Councillors, that out of the seven or light annually chosen in the Midland District. we have as yet heard only the names of Messrs. Warner and Sheppard.

on into the cause of the late Fire will he held this day, at the City Hall, at one o'clock, before the Mayor and a full Bruch of Magis-

LIST OF MEMBERS REPURNED TO SERVE IN THE NEXT HOUSE OF .. ASSEMBLY. Guly of Toronto....... W. H. Boulton. C. City of Montreal } L. H. LaFentai, o. R. ; S T. C. Arlain, R. City of Quebec J. Cheb. 1, R.

City of Hamilton Si- A. N. MacNab, C. City of Kingston Hon. J. A. Mucdondel C. Town of Niagara William Dickson, D. " Brockville. G. Sherwood, C. L. Cornwell Mr. Sal, Grn. Cameron C. Bytourn R. Seutt, R. ... VV Sherbrooke Col. Gogy, D.

" Lindon J. Wiban, C. " Three Rivers ... Mr. Dumaulin, R. let Riding York J. H. Price, RO . OB I 3r ! Riding York Mr. Blake, R. 4th Riding York Hon, R. Baldwin, R. 1 County of Frontenae .. H. Smith, C. " Peterborough., J. Hall, R. Mantreal A. Johin, R.

Glengurry J. S. Macdonell, R. Stormont...... Alex. MacLeon. C. Hasting t Bills Flint, Beq. R. Megaatie Hon, D. Daly, C. Missisquoi IIon. Mr. Badgley, C. Darchester F. Lemienz, R. Since Hon. W. B. Robipson Stanstead John McConnell, D.

Berez. Col. Prince. D. Ottowa. Mr. Egan, D. .. Northumberland Mr. Meyers, C. 1 1:18 St. Maurice ... Hon. L. J. Papincau, R. 1 Montmorency .. Joseph Canchag, B. 3 Prescott...... Mr. Johnson, C Bellechasse Hoo A. N. Morin, R. Quebec A. Chauveau, R.

Langek, Mr. Bell, B. Russell G. B. Lyon, D. Carleton E. Malloch, C. Vercheren..... James Leelie, R. Richelieu Dr. Nelmp. N. Norfolk Ilun. J. H. Bouhon, R.

Oxford Hon. F. Hincks, R. dingles. B. Seymour, C. Westworth Dr. Smilli, R. . 1117 Champlaia Mr. Guillet ,Rgt 13421 Geenrille R. Burritt, R.

Two Mountaine Mr. Scratt, R. Sherbrooke Mr. Brucke, C. SHPT Lathinière J. Lauring R at 3 1000 Part Nenf..... Col. L. Dicharant Raise Lincola........ W. H. Morlitt, Magione Haran...... Hun, IV, Caylere Sand w Demmond ... Mr. Watt, Reit inchiver. Darham. ... J. Saplth, R. Nicolet Dr. Fortier, R. L'Islet Mr. Flouritier, & vac's West Halton ... Mr. Wgtenhall &

Chambly Dr. Besolien, & Shefford Mr. Drommadt & rem

Persons and selly against Ministrepor

C-Concervative R-Hadison R-1

Middleser Mr. Notman, Rd -- . Leineter...... N. Duntus, R. ' | drael Rouville Dr. Davignot; & of Saguenny Dr. Letetter E (1) Vandrenil J. B. Montgengle Terrebanne I. II. ba Bustalun. Prince Edward Mr. Stevenmant the and Buet Hatten, .. Mr. Pregripoli, IC

Onenett, Rop. has been pleated the slater City for the basuling passes